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Keywords: Timis – Bega water engineering system, monitoring of the accidental floods

Stefănescu, C., Rainwater Catchment System21<u>Abstract</u> – The rainwater catchment system is based on collection of rainwater and gravity flow
pressure principles. Rainwater runs off the roof of the house into rain gutters. The gutters channel
the water and empty it into a standpipe. When the standpipe has reached its capacity of 570 l, the
overflow runs through a pipe and empties into a 900 m³ drum. Two 1135 l barrels collect the
overflow from the 3400 l drum and any other overflow drains to the public sewer system. Spigots
are built into the bottom of the standpipe and the 3400 l drum. The pressure of the water in the
standpipe and the drum pushes the water out when the spigots are opened.

<u>Abstract</u> – These papers present the factors and effects of the climate modification. Factors of climate modification are enumerated and explained: the greenhouse effect, dust clouds and ash particles resulted from volcanic eruption and rarefaction of ozone stratum from stratosphere.

Consequences of climate modification: increasing El Nino frequency phenomenon, desertification phenomenon represent very important problems of mankind in the last decade. Keywords: global warming, desertification process, arid, climate change, dry land

Nemes, N., Costescu, I.A., Halbac Cotoara Zamfir, R., The Quantitative Prognoses of the Generated Abstract –The papers presents the quantitative prognoses of the wastes that will be generated in Timisoara City in the next years, respectively, between 2007-2013. We analized the population's evolution, the cover degree of the sanitation services evolution, the annual evolution of the wastes generation index and with theses we design the municipal biodegradable waste generation prognoses and the packing wastes generation prognoses. Keywords: waste, management plan, sanitation services

Nemes, N., Costescu, I.A., Hălbac Cotoară Zamfir, R., Specific Fluxes of the Wastes in Timis

Abstract – The papers presents the specific fluxes of the wastes that are generated in Timisoara, including the used batteries, the used motor vehicle accumulators, the motor vehicle used oil, the wastes from electric and electronically equipments, . the out of use vehicles and the waste from the demolition.

Keywords: waste, waste's flux, demolition wastes.

Nemes, N., Costescu, I.A., Podoleanu, C., Perspective for the Biogas Uses Like an Alternative Sources Abstract – The papers presents the biogas's perspective to be used like an alternative source of energy in the context of environmental protection. We analyzed the international uses of biogas compared with the national situation. Like natural gas, biogas has a wide variety of uses, but as it is derived from biomass, it is a renewable source of energy. There are many other benefits to be derived from the process of converting substrates into a biogas plant.

Keywords: environmental protection, biogas, alternative source, biogas plant

Abstract – The method of the forest fire risk assessment allow to establish appropriate fire prevention measures for the long term. Forest fires are complex phenomena caused by a multitude of causes. The assessment of the risk of the forest fire is an approximately method because the basic factors are difficult to determine with precision. In our country were not preoccupations for developing such methods until alignment of the Romanian fire defence legislation at the EU legislation. Initially, in the Government Ordinance nr.60/1997, it was demanded to introduce a chapter with methods of the forest fire risk in the specific norms of fire defence. Currently, the Law nr.307/2006 requires that the public authorities develop methods for assessing fire risk. On the international level, there are different methods of forest fire risk assessment. Keywords: Fire, forest, Berzasca, risk analyse

<u>Abstract</u> – The origin of fire is often difficult to determine due to the lack of concrete material evidence, that because it is a large percentage of unknown causes. This percentage reaches 18% in Spain, 33% in France, 30% in Romania, 26% in Greece, 31% in Portugal and 48% in Turkey. Keywords: Fire, natural cause, human cause, fire investigation

Abstract – Development and modernization requirements of Waters Monitoring National System are covered by the provisions of the European Directives and international agreements and conventions. The monitoring process is in close connection with the assessment process of water quality, this being considered in sequence, and with a final result, characterization and knowledge of the status of surface and underground waters. The number of monitoring sections must be choosing in the way to permit the assessment of the ecological and chemical status, for all water bodies.

Keywords: water body, monitoring, ecological status, water framework directive.